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June 1999



Social Studies 33

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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June 1999

Social Studies 33

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

This examination consists of

- 60 multiple-choice questions, worth 60% of the total mark
- 4 writing assignments, each worth 10 marks, for a total of 40% of the exam mark

Time: 2 ½ hours. This examination was developed to be completed in 2 ½ hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

Instructions

Multiple Choice

- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

The currency used in Canada is the

- A. peso
- B. mark
- C. pound
- D. dollar

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first answer completely.
- Answer all questions.

Writing Assignments

- Space is provided in this booklet for planning and for your written work.
- Use blue or black ink for your written work.

Recommendation: The multiple-choice questions and source material that precede each writing assignment may assist you in composing your written work. Read each writing assignment **before** you complete the related questions.

Evaluation: Your writing assignments will be evaluated for

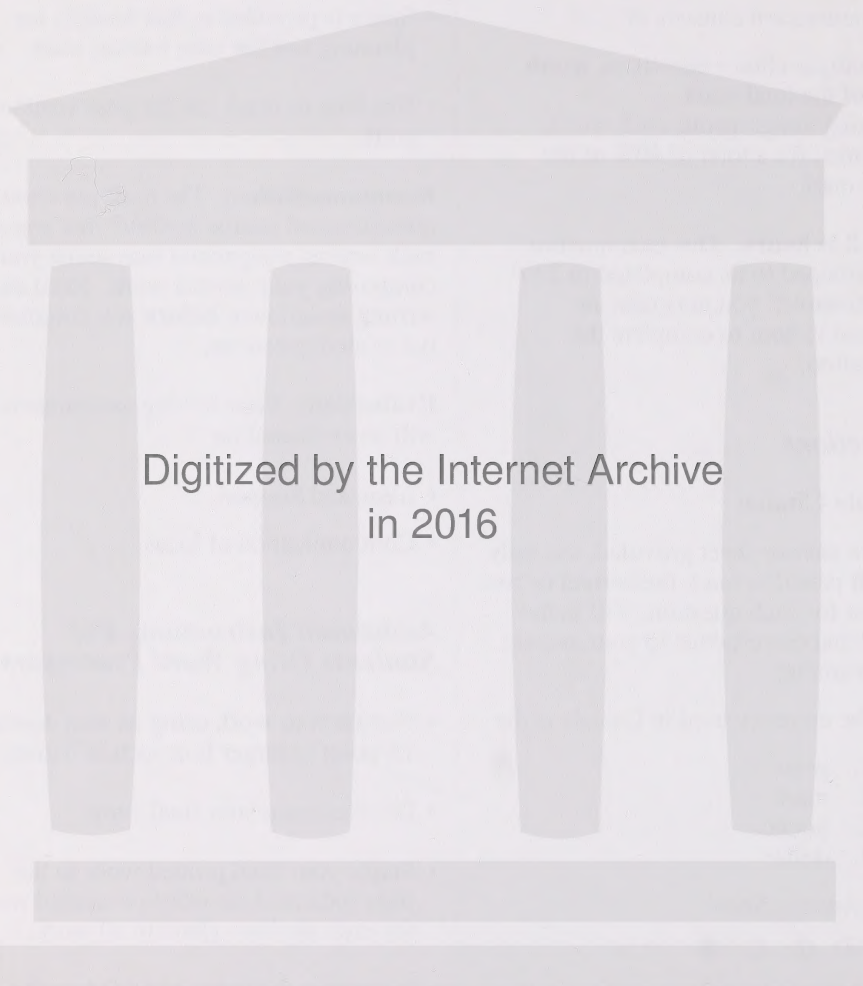
- Ideas and Support
- Communication of Ideas

Additional Instructions For Students Using Word Processors

- Format your work using an easy-to-read 12-point or larger font such as Times.
- Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final printed work to the page indicated for word-processed work for each section. Hand in all work.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

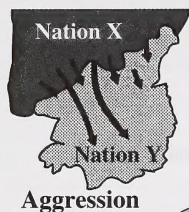
Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet.

Feel free to make corrections and revisions directly on your written work.



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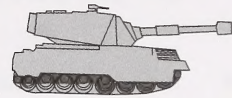
Section One: The Interaction of Nations (1919 to 1945)



Rise of Dictatorships



Calls for Vengeance



Militarism

**Many causes contributed
to the Second World War.**

**Questions 1 to 10 and Writing Assignment I
focus on the period between 1919 and 1945.**

Use the following quotation to answer question 1.

The Germans, if this government is elected, are going to pay every penny; they are going to be squeezed, as a lemon is squeezed, until the pips squeak.

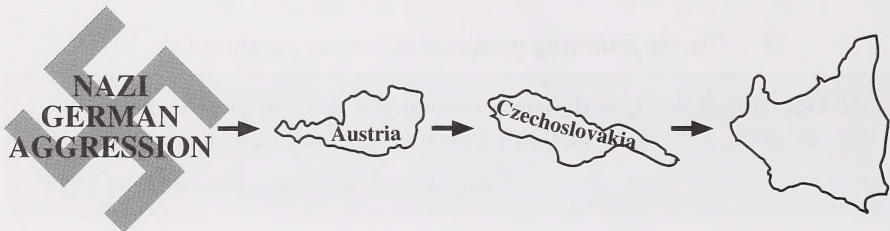
—a British politician, December 9, 1918

—from *The Twentieth Century World*

1. This quotation provides background information directly related to the creation of the
 - A. terms of the Munich Accord
 - B. Covenant of the United Nations
 - C. terms of the Treaty of Versailles
 - D. Covenant of the League of Nations
2. A belief in the need for the self-determination of significant ethnic populations in central Europe following the First World War led directly to the
 - A. redrawing of national boundaries to create new countries
 - B. expansion of communist influence throughout the entire region
 - C. occupation of central Europe by League of Nations' peacekeeping forces
 - D. forming of a military alliance between Russia and central European countries

3. In the early 1930s, the Nazi Party in Germany made campaign promises that, if elected, it would
- A. speed up the payment of war debts
 - B. use force to crush fascist movements
 - C. improve relations with France and Belgium
 - D. revive the economy and restore national pride
4. Italy's successful conquest of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in 1936 was made possible by the
- A. inability of the League of Nations to enforce collective security
 - B. threats posed to the world by members of the Axis alliance
 - C. policy of appeasement adopted by the United States
 - D. collapse of the Warsaw Pact alliance

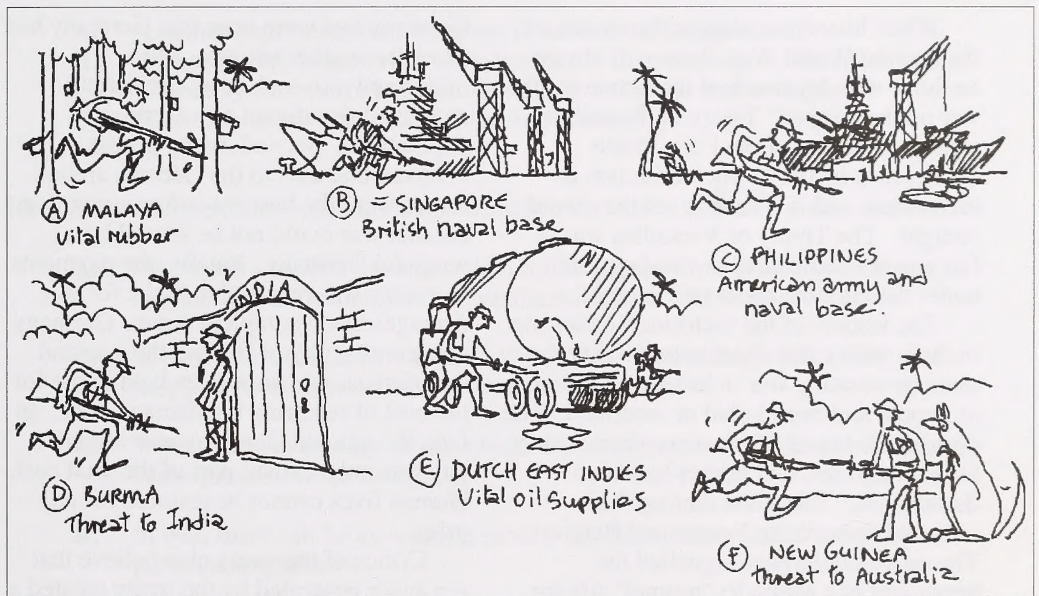
Use the following diagram to answer question 5.



5. What nation completes the sequence of the diagram?
- A. Poland
 - B. France
 - C. Belgium
 - D. Great Britain

6. Neville Chamberlain's appeasement of Adolf Hitler at Munich in 1938 was perceived by the British public to be a guarantee that
- A. Germany would be allowed to claim more territory in Poland
 - B. French troops would invade and occupy Germany
 - C. the European Economic Union would be formed
 - D. a major European war would be avoided

Use the following illustration to answer question 7.



—from *Our world this century*

7. This illustration suggests that Japanese aggression during the Second World War was primarily motivated by the
- A. desire to spread Japanese culture throughout Southeast Asia
 - B. need to gain essential raw materials and strategic advantage
 - C. desire to free Asians from Western imperial domination
 - D. need to defend Japan from impending invasion

*Use the following editorial to answer questions 8 to 10
and to focus your thoughts on Writing Assignment I on page 6.*

The Daily Herald, June 21, 1999

Editorial

The Treaty of Versailles—A Fair Peace Settlement

When historians discuss the causes of the Second World War, there will always be those who lay much of the blame for the war on the “unjust” Treaty of Versailles, signed at the end of the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Such criticism is misguided, and it is time to set the record straight. The Treaty of Versailles was as fair a peace settlement as was possible under the circumstances of the time.

The leaders of the victorious Allies met in Paris only a few short months after the most devastating war in history. Millions of people had been killed or wounded. The destruction was evident everywhere: many farms, factories, and homes had been demolished. The worst damage had occurred in northern France and Belgium. The peace conference signalled the beginning of a return to “normal” life for the first time in more than four years and offered an opportunity to begin the long road to recovery.

Critics of the peace process believe that it was unfair that German representatives were not invited to the negotiations and that they were eventually forced to sign a “dictated” peace. These historians should remember that German aggression was the main cause of the war and that Germany surrendered unconditionally to bring the war to an end. Why should Germany have been given a say in the peace treaty?

Critics also believe that the terms of the treaty were too harsh. The response to this argument is obvious. First, the territories

Germany lost were ones that Germany had taken from other nations. More importantly, in each case, these areas contained significant non-German populations. Second, many people believed that cuts to the German armed forces were the best way of ensuring that another war could not be started by a vengeful Germany. Finally, the payments Germany was required to make for war damages made complete sense. Germany alone was guilty of starting the war and therefore should have been held liable for the cost of repairing the damage done. In fact, the amount Germany was forced to pay was only a small part of the total cost. Human lives cannot be restored for any price.

Critics of the treaty also believe that the anger generated by the treaty created a perfect situation for the rise of Hitler as German dictator. This is an exaggeration. Even if the treaty had not penalized Germany, its citizens would have been angered and humiliated by their defeat and many would have sought vengeance. Even if the treaty had never existed, there would still have been an Adolf Hitler and a Great Depression. These two factors did much more to assist the rise of Nazi Germany and ultimately cause another world war than did a simple peace treaty. The signatories of the Treaty of Versailles should not be faulted for their decisions during an extremely difficult period in European history.

8. The war damage payments mentioned in the editorial are known as
- A. duties
 - B. tariffs
 - C. tabulations
 - D. reparations
9. The majority of German citizens at the time would have **most strongly** objected to the writer's suggestion that
- A. "German representatives were not invited to the negotiations"
 - B. "[German representatives] were eventually forced to sign a 'dictated' peace"
 - C. "Germany surrendered unconditionally to bring the war to an end"
 - D. "Germany alone was guilty of starting the war"
10. Which of the following statements identifies the main argument of this editorial?
- A. No matter what actions were taken following the First World War, it was inevitable that Germany would retaliate for its defeat.
 - B. The victorious Allies in the First World War were acting vindictively when they placed such harsh punishments on Germany.
 - C. When creating a treaty to end a war, it is important to consider the long-term consequences of the treaty.
 - D. In war, there can be no winners since mass destruction causes losses for all participating nations.

The editorial on page 4 presents only one opinion regarding the fairness of the Treaty of Versailles.

Do you agree with the editor that the Treaty of Versailles was a fair treaty? Why or why not?

Write a letter to the editor in which you

- **identify and explain** your opinion
- **give reasons** to support your explanation

Reminders for Writing

- **Remember** that the questions in Section One and the editorial on page 4 may contain information that could help you write your letter.
- **Plan** your composition.
- **Organize** your ideas and support.
- **Letter** format is provided beginning on page 7.
- **Use blue or black ink** for your written work.
- **Correct** any errors that you find in your writing.
- **Sign** your letter KELLY LEE.

Planning

*If you are using a word processor, staple your finished work here.
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

Written Work

To the Editor:

[illegible]

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This is the end of Section One.

Section Two: The Cold War

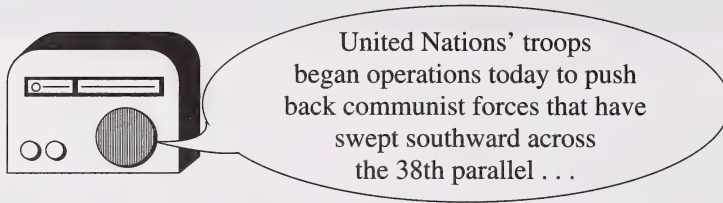


The Cold War was characterized by periods of increased tension alternating with periods of decreased tension.

**Questions 11 to 20 and Writing Assignment II
focus on the Cold War period.**

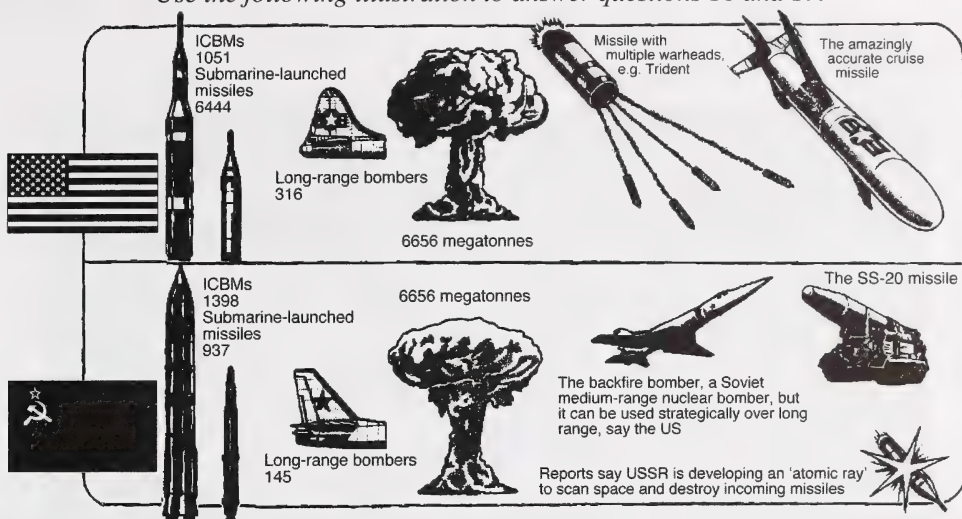
11. Which of the following factors **most influenced** American foreign policy decisions from 1945 to 1990?
- A. A desire to eliminate fascism
 - B. A fear of communist expansion
 - C. A longing to return to a policy of isolationism
 - D. A wish to create world government through the United Nations
12. In 1948, disputes among the four Allied nations occupying post-war Germany resulted in
- A. a British decision to boycott United Nations Security Council meetings
 - B. the withdrawal of American forces from the American occupation zone
 - C. the addition of nuclear weapons to France's military arsenal
 - D. a Soviet blockade of Western occupation zones in Berlin

Use the following information to answer question 13.



13. This radio bulletin describes events occurring during the early 1950s in
- A. Cuba
 - B. Israel
 - C. Korea
 - D. Hungary
-
14. Guerrilla warfare techniques proved **most effective** in frustrating American efforts to contain communist expansion in
- A. Eastern Europe in the late 1940s
 - B. South America in the early 1950s
 - C. South Vietnam in the early 1970s
 - D. the Middle East in the late 1980s
15. From an American perspective, the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces in 1968 was
- A. justified because Czechoslovakia posed a military threat to the Soviet Union
 - B. unjustified because Czechoslovakia was denied the right of self-determination
 - C. justified because Czechoslovakia needed to be liberated from the control of a dictator
 - D. unjustified because Czechoslovakia was a non-aligned and neutral nation

Use the following illustration to answer questions 16 and 17.



—from *The Contemporary World*

16. The illustration above shows the military situation at the time of the
- Berlin airlift
 - death of Josef Stalin
 - final years of the Cold War
 - end of the Second World War
17. The illustration above serves to reinforce the idea that there are dangers in preserving peace by
- encouraging détente
 - promoting internationalism
 - relying on collective security
 - practising mutual deterrence
-
18. The collapse of the Iron Curtain in 1989 resulted **most directly** from
- a blockade of Cuba by the United States' navy
 - the expansion of NATO membership to include Turkey
 - domestic and foreign policy changes initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev
 - the implementation of a policy of peaceful coexistence by Nikita Khrushchev

Use the following photographs to answer questions 19 and 20
and to focus your thoughts on Writing Assignment II on page 13.

Photograph I



British Prime Minister Churchill, American President Truman, and Soviet leader Stalin celebrating the Allied victory, 1945

—from *Modern Perspectives*

Photograph II



American, British, and Soviet representatives in the UN General Assembly, 1950s

—from *United Nations?*

19. Photograph I **supports** the conclusion that

- A. ideological opponents can cooperate when confronted by a common enemy
- B. political solutions usually prevent international crises from becoming wars
- C. fascism and communism both encourage nations to act aggressively
- D. ethnic minorities in larger nations may create social unrest

20. Photograph II shows powerful nations addressing their differences through

- A. nuclear deterrence
- B. political isolationism
- C. economic imperialism
- D. diplomatic negotiations

Writing Assignment II

Suggested time: 15–20 minutes

The photographs on page 12 demonstrate a contrast in the political relations between three Great Power nations.

What idea(s) do the photographs communicate to you about changes in West–East relations during the Cold War period?

Write a composition in which you

- **identify and explain** the idea(s) conveyed in the photographs
- **support** your explanation by referring to details in the photographs and/or to your understanding of social studies

Reminders for Writing

- **Remember** that the questions in Section Two may contain information that could help you write your composition.
- **Plan** your composition.
- **Organize** your ideas and support.
- **Use blue or black ink** for your written work.
- **Correct** any errors that you find in your writing.

Planning

If you are using a word processor, staple your finished work here.
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).

Written Work

Continued

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This is the end of Section Two.

Section Three: The Contemporary World

Since the end of the Cold War, nations have had both successes and failures in their efforts to improve living conditions.



Questions 21 to 30 focus on contemporary issues of peace and security.

21. Which of the following policies is **correctly** matched with its corresponding result?

Policy		Result
A. American isolationism	→	The Cold War
B. Soviet expansionism	→	The Gulf War
C. Hitler's anti-Semitism	→	The Holocaust
D. Khrushchev's nationalism	→	The Invasion of Afghanistan

22. An internationalist would react **most positively** to a decision by Canada to

- A. withdraw from membership in the World Trade Organization
- B. purchase long-range bombers for its armed forces
- C. reduce immigration quotas for political refugees
- D. increase spending on foreign assistance projects

Use the following comment to answer questions 23 and 24.

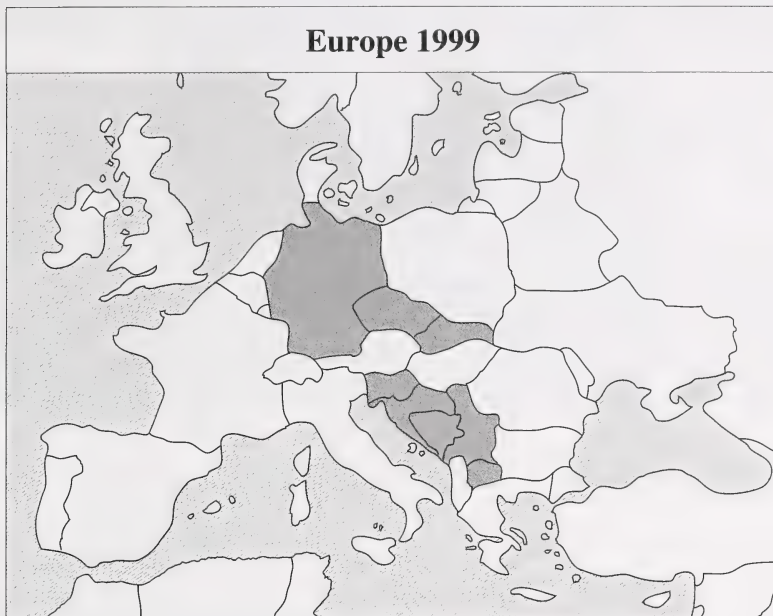
I think it is a great idea for the nations of Europe to be united and to cooperate with each other. My country, Britain, shares many of the economic and political goals that are held by the other nations of Europe. But the British government must also act to preserve British traditions and pride, and to keep a large degree of control over British political and economic affairs.



—A British high school student

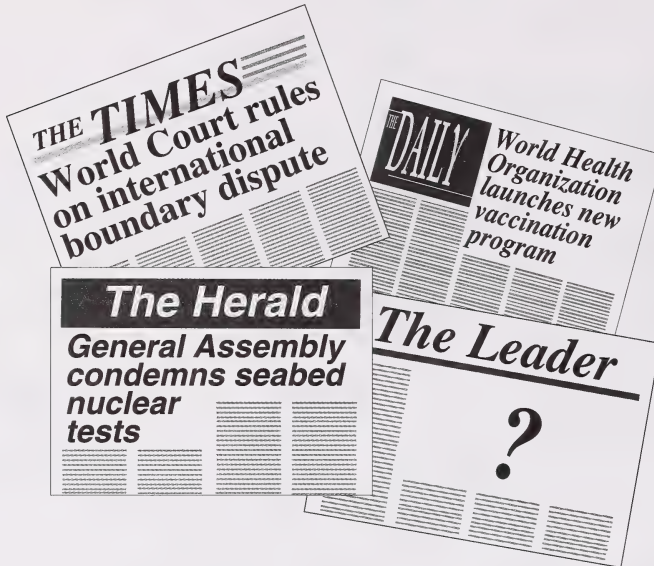
23. This student's comment provides support for Britain's membership in the
- A. NATO Alliance
 - B. European Union
 - C. World Trade Organization
 - D. United Nations General Assembly
24. Which of the following statements **best** summarizes the position of the student?
- A. Nations must balance international cooperation with national interests.
 - B. Strict rules must be placed on governments in order for nations to work together.
 - C. International cooperation only benefits nations suffering from economic hardship.
 - D. Conditions in the current global economy make it necessary for nations to join regional organizations.
-
25. Amnesty International would **most likely** organize a protest if a nation refused to
- A. stop clear-cutting practices on its forested lands
 - B. become a member of a regional trade partnership
 - C. free prisoners detained because of their political beliefs
 - D. supply military personnel for a United Nations' peacekeeping mission

Use the following map to answer question 26.



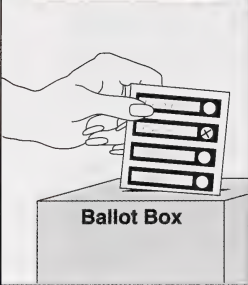
26. The characteristic that is common to the nations shaded on the map above is that in the 1990s each
- A. declared war on a neighbouring nation
 - B. experienced major political and territorial changes
 - C. withdrew from membership in the Warsaw Pact alliance
 - D. became a member of the United Nations Security Council
-
27. Since the end of the Cold War, there has been widespread global concern about the
- A. competition for control of spheres of influence by the superpowers
 - B. military costs of nuclear competition between the superpowers
 - C. spread of nuclear weapons to aggressive developing nations
 - D. spread of communism to poor, unstable nations

Use the following newspaper headlines to answer questions 28 and 29.



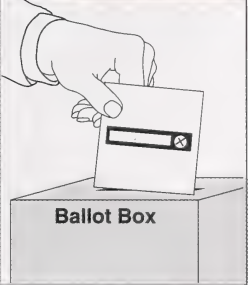
28. Which of the following headlines is **most** like the three headlines shown above?
- A. "Greenpeace protesters halt logging operation"
 - B. "NATO forces participate in military exercises"
 - C. "European Union members divided on trade issue"
 - D. "Security Council approves peacekeeping mission"
29. Taken together, these headlines provide evidence to support the generalization that
- A. regional military alliances prevent acts of military aggression
 - B. most governments place national interests ahead of global concerns
 - C. the United Nations works in various ways to promote global stability
 - D. humanitarian aid agencies are very successful despite financial problems
-
30. The main reason that Canada has joined free trade agreements is to achieve
- A. global peace
 - B. national security
 - C. economic prosperity
 - D. international prestige

Section Four: Political Systems



Ballot Box

The political roles of citizens in a democracy are very different from the political roles of citizens in a dictatorship.



Ballot Box

Questions 31 to 45 and Writing Assignment III focus on political systems and issues.

31. In democratic nations, the **main purpose** of the secret ballot is to
- A. encourage apathetic citizens to vote
 - B. offer voters a wider selection of candidates
 - C. ensure that elections are held on a regular basis
 - D. protect citizens from being threatened for their political choices
32. Which of the following statements about Canada's federal government reflects an **opinion** rather than a fact?
- A. The Supreme Court has the power to rule that federal laws are unconstitutional.
 - B. Opposition parties should not criticize the decisions and policies of the government.
 - C. Members of Parliament are elected in constituencies of roughly equal population.
 - D. Cabinet ministers are responsible for government departments.
33. Dictators typically defend a one-party government by arguing that it is necessary in order to
- A. preserve the civil liberties of various visible minority groups
 - B. allow open public discussion of important political issues
 - C. create a united population with common beliefs and goals
 - D. encourage political participation of all citizens

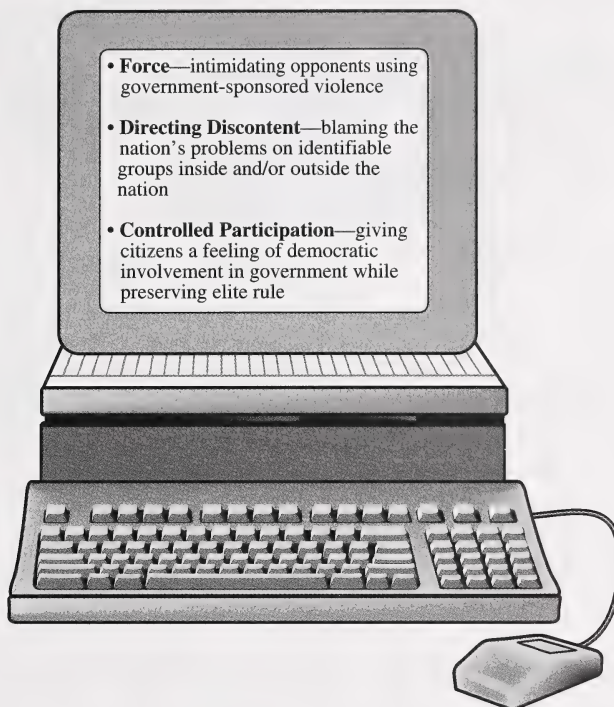
Use the following commentary to answer questions 34 and 35.

Today, a Canadian citizenship certificate is a sought-after prize among people born in countries where civil rights are limited or non-existent. It formally guarantees freedom of religion, expression, and lawful assembly, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnic origin or disability. People born in this country do not give much thought to the preciousness of their birthright in a world in which discrimination and injustice remain rampant. Nor do they stop to think about the selfless sacrifices that have been made throughout the ages to arrive at the liberty and equality they are privileged to possess today.

—from *Royal Bank Letter*

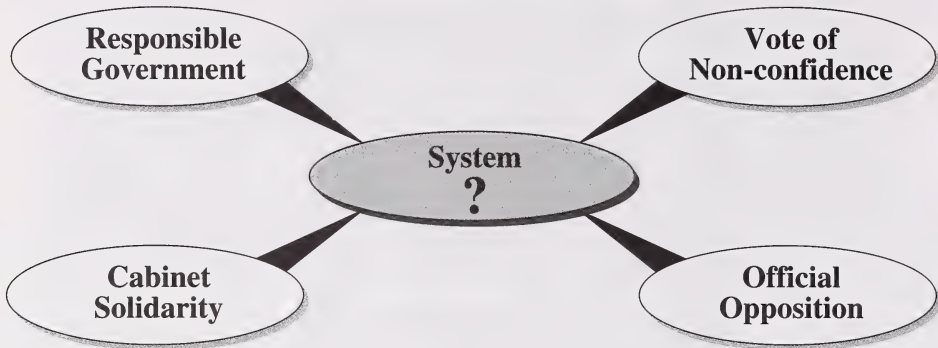
34. The **main** message of the commentary is that Canadian citizenship
- A. carries with it a long list of duties and obligations
 - B. is something unavailable to persons born outside Canada
 - C. is something of great value that is too often taken for granted
 - D. does little to ensure that a person will be protected from racial discrimination
35. Statements in the commentary suggest that, in today's world, democratic rights are
- A. denied to many people
 - B. less important than economic freedom
 - C. enjoyed by the vast majority of people
 - D. more readily granted than they were in the past
-
36. Which of the following statements **best exemplifies** the “separation of powers” that is an essential part of the American political system?
- A. Presidential elections are held every four years.
 - B. The president cannot also be a member of Congress.
 - C. Cabinet members serve as advisors to the president.
 - D. The president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
37. Soviet leader Josef Stalin believed that the **most effective** way to remain in power was to
- A. relax the strict rules created under Vladimir Lenin
 - B. terrorize or eliminate potential and real opponents
 - C. eliminate propaganda programs in schools and workplaces
 - D. allow the media to expose government mistakes and corruption

Use the following information to answer questions 38 and 39.



38. A student using this computer would **most likely** be researching which of the following topics?
- A. Dictatorships: Philosophical and Historical Roots
 - B. Democracies: Laws Designed to Protect Liberties
 - C. Dictatorships: Techniques for Preserving State Control
 - D. Democracies: Methods Used to Ensure Peace and Order
39. Which of the following definitions is the **most appropriate** addition to the above list?
- A. **Representation by Population**—ensuring that all votes have equal weight
 - B. **Indoctrination**—using the media and schools to gain public support for the government
 - C. **Separation of Powers**—dividing political powers among various branches of government
 - D. **Nationalization**—seizing control of major private industries and placing them under state ownership

Use the following diagram to answer question 40.



40. Which of the following systems has the features shown in the diagram above?
- A. One-party system
 - B. Republican system
 - C. Parliamentary system
 - D. Congressional system
-
41. Adolf Hitler's political beliefs, as communicated in his book *Mein Kampf*, are **best** described as
- A. communist and progressive
 - B. nationalist and egalitarian
 - C. socialist and pacifist
 - D. fascist and racist
42. To a supporter of free speech, the danger of having one or two large companies controlling all major Canadian newspapers is that
- A. news reports may be written with a bias favouring the political views of the owners
 - B. the public will become more aware of the various important issues facing policymakers
 - C. information in the newspapers may have to be screened for approval by government censors
 - D. the number of subscribers will drop, which will reduce the profits for corporate shareholders

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 43 and 44.



—from *Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year, 1994*

43. The character in the cartoon represents
- A. the Russian state attempting political reforms
 - B. the Russian military trying to restore a dictatorship
 - C. foreign governments offering advice to Russian political reformers
 - D. foreign governments directly interfering in Russian political affairs
44. Which of the following generalizations is suggested by the cartoon?
- A. Democratic governments must be based on rules outlined in a written constitution.
 - B. Democratic governments lack the control necessary to preserve civil order.
 - C. A nation undertaking sweeping political changes faces many challenges.
 - D. A dictatorship can become a democracy only through violent revolution.
-
45. *During times of severe hardship, political parties that were once considered too extreme may come to enjoy widespread voter support.*

This statement is **best supported** by the example of the

- A. National Socialist Party in Germany of the 1930s
- B. Communist Party in the Soviet Union of the 1960s
- C. Democratic Party in the United States of the 1980s
- D. Progressive Conservative Party in Canada of the 1990s

How do dictators stay in power?

Write a composition in which you

- **identify and explain** how dictators stay in power
- **support** your explanation

Reminders for Writing

- **Remember** that the questions in Section Four may contain information that could help you write your composition.
- **Plan** your composition.
- **Organize** your ideas and support.
- **Use blue or black ink** for your written work.
- **Correct** any errors that you find in your writing.

Planning

*If you are using a word processor, staple your finished work here.
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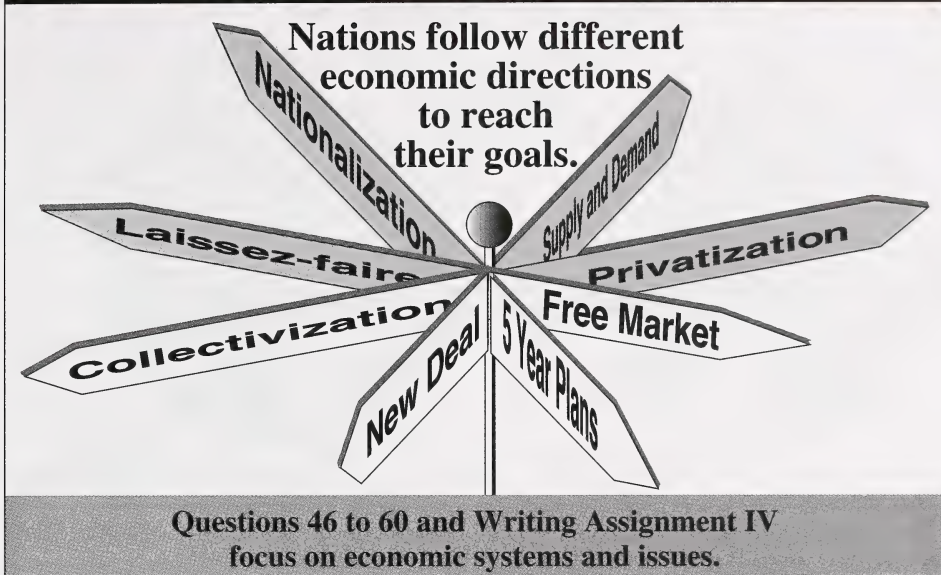
Written Work

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Written Work

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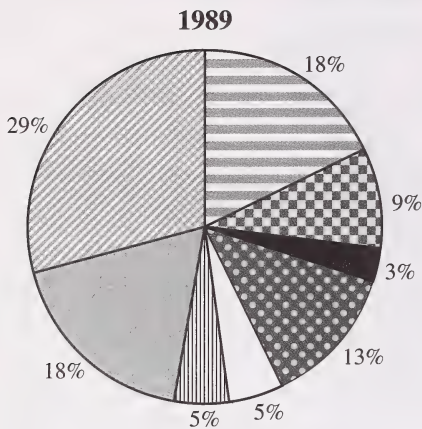
Section Five: Economic Systems



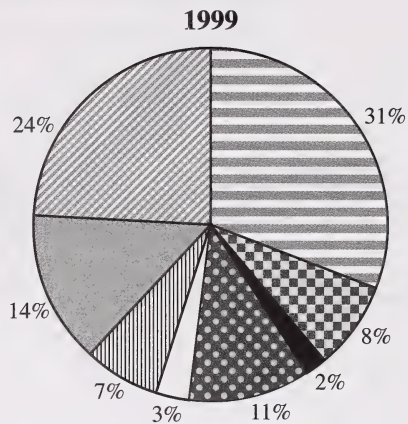
46. The Canadian federal government's total debt grew rapidly in the 1980s and much of the 1990s **mainly** because
- A. political leaders privatized most Crown corporations
 - B. government expenditures were greater than government incomes
 - C. the value of Canadian exports was far greater than the value of imports
 - D. the average inflation rate was higher than the average unemployment rate
47. In the 1930s, Josef Stalin's Soviet economic policies were designed to
- A. reduce the power and influence of state-employed central planners
 - B. encourage foreign investment in Soviet resource-based industries
 - C. provide consumers with greater choice and higher quality goods
 - D. increase agricultural and industrial production rapidly
48. The 1990s phrase "corporate downsizing" refers to
- A. lower salaries for top executives
 - B. reductions in the size of workforces
 - C. cuts in the prices of manufactured goods
 - D. dropping values for shares owned by investors

Use the following information to answer questions 49 and 50.

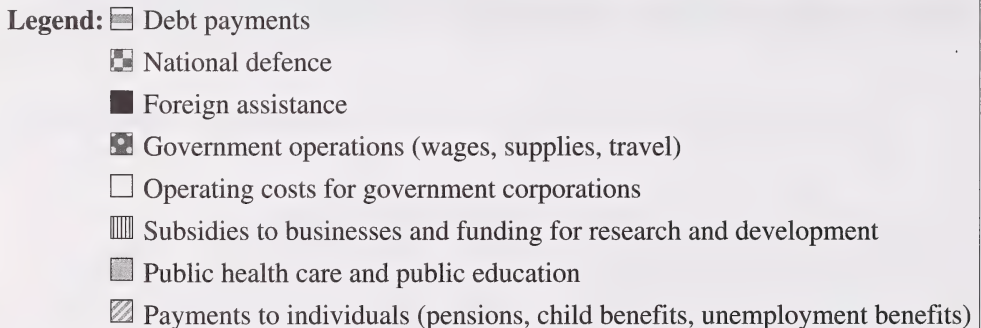
Government Spending in Nation X



Total spending: \$145.6 billion



Total spending: \$168.3 billion



49. In 1989, the government of Nation X placed the **highest** spending priority on

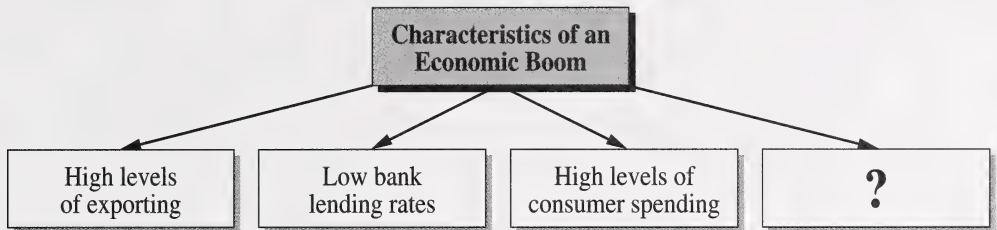
- A. debt reduction
- B. human services
- C. international relations
- D. research and development

50. Given the information in the graphs, Nation X has a

- A. mixed economy
- B. laissez-faire economy
- C. free market economy
- D. centrally planned economy

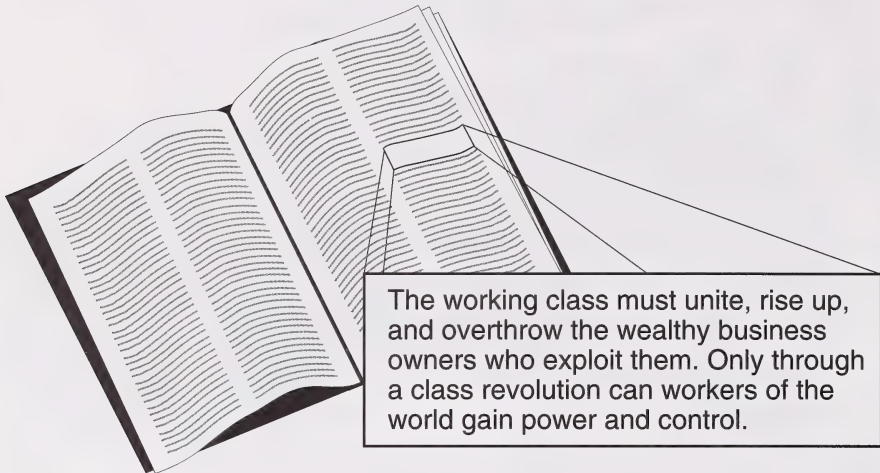
51. In the democratic socialist state of Sweden, citizens receive generous social security because they accept
- A. high levels of taxation
 - B. a lack of regulation in the marketplace
 - C. government ownership of most businesses
 - D. shortages of basic necessities such as food and clothing

Use the following diagram to answer question 52.



52. Which of the following characteristics **most appropriately** completes the diagram?
- A. High rates of business bankruptcies
 - B. High rates of personal income tax
 - C. Low levels of unemployment
 - D. Low levels of inflation

Use the following quotation to answer question 53.



53. The above quotation expresses economic beliefs characteristic of
- A. Marxist communism
 - B. democratic socialism
 - C. Nazi German fascism
 - D. laissez-faire capitalism
-
54. A supporter of the model free market economy would consider government subsidies to private corporations as
- A. necessary in order to create greater equality among businesses
 - B. unnecessary since businesses should survive on their own resources
 - C. unnecessary since it would be preferable to nationalize all major industries
 - D. necessary in order to ensure the survival of financially troubled businesses
55. In a centrally planned economy, market decisions are usually made by
- A. labour union leaders
 - B. individual consumers
 - C. small business owners
 - D. government bureaucrats

Use the following list of beliefs to answer question 56.

Beliefs of a Free Enterprise Capitalist

- I Consumers should have as wide a range of product choice as possible.
- II Private ownership of the nation's resources is necessary.
- III There must be competition between producers in the marketplace.
- IV Equal distribution of incomes is essential.

56. The belief that has been incorrectly included in the above list is
- A. Belief I
 - B. Belief II
 - C. Belief III
 - D. Belief IV
-
57. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program in the 1930s and Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika initiatives in the 1980s were both based on the goal of
- A. stimulating economic growth in a depressed economy
 - B. reducing government involvement in the national economy
 - C. eliminating private enterprise control of industrial production
 - D. restricting foreign ownership and investment in service industries
58. *People should work for the betterment of society and share equally in the consumption of goods and services.*

This statement **most closely** reflects one of the main goals of

- A. fascist theory
- B. communist theory
- C. democratic socialist practices
- D. free enterprise capitalist practices

*Use the following opinion survey to answer questions 59 and 60
and to focus your thoughts on Writing Assignment IV on page 35.*

**There is an ongoing debate in Canada over the
appropriate roles of government and of privately
owned businesses in the economy.**

What do you think?

	YES	NO	UNDECIDED
1. Should schools and hospitals be privately owned and operated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Should the government use regulations to control the marketing of products such as tobacco and alcohol?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Should the conservation and protection of the environment be the responsibility of private companies that consume natural resources and produce industrial waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Should private businesses planning to expand be given interest-free loans by the government?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Should private businesses have the right to refuse employment to members of labour unions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Should government inspectors monitor the quality and safety of goods and services provided by the private sector?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

59. A person who answered “Yes” to Question 5 would **most likely** agree that during a workers’ strike the
- A. workers should use violent means to intimidate the management of the company
 - B. company should hire replacement workers to maintain operations during the strike
 - C. government should pass legislation forcing the company to give in to union demands
 - D. customers should refuse to do business with the company for whom the strikers work
60. To which survey question would a person who strongly believes in the principles of laissez-faire capitalism answer “Yes”?
- A. Question 1
 - B. Question 2
 - C. Question 4
 - D. Question 6

Writing Assignment IV

Suggested time: 15–20 minutes

The opinion survey on page 34 raises some important questions about the roles of government and of privately owned business. Citizens have a wide variety of viewpoints on this issue.

What are the appropriate roles of government and of privately owned business in the Canadian economy?

Write a composition in which you

- **identify and explain** your opinion on this issue
- **support** your explanation

Reminders for Writing

- **Remember** that the questions in Section Five and the survey on page 34 may contain information that could help you write your composition.
- **Plan** your composition.
- **Organize** your ideas and support.
- **Use blue or black ink** for your written work.
- **Correct** any errors that you find in your writing.

Planning

If you are using a word processor, staple your finished work here.
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).

Written Work

Continued

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

You have now completed the examination. You may wish to take the time to review your multiple-choice answers and revise your written work.

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